harm done if the principal were never paid, so far as

these helding the bends are concerned, because capital

ists in the aggregate do not care for the payment of their

principal. The only value which they place upon their

capital is derived from the fact that it will yield them s revenue, and if at any time the capitalist should wish

always sell it to another who is desirous to invest as

British government is so great that the most sanguine

very debt are of great value. Capital seeks them for in-vestment because the interest is sure; and the only rea-

son that they are ever below par is, not because the pay ment of the principal is more or less hopeless, but be

cause the rates of interest in the market at the time being are higher than the rate provided for in the bonds. There

As the surplus, after deducting the ordinary ex-penses of the government, will be more than sufficient to

pay the interest upon any debts which the United States

has now incurred or hereafter proposes to contract, when this rebellion shall have been subdued and peace shall

have once again spread her wings over the land, the re

venue will increase with the prosperity of the country,

f which the whole debt can be gradually extinguished.

date, a surplus revenue used to diminish the national debt by even paying for it an exorbitant premium-

Having thus, as we believe, provided a wise system of taxation which should enable the government to borrow

posed, in order to give still further assistance, and also

with the object of securing a much needed reform, to

recommend a general banking law. The views which have been considered in framing that bill will serve to

country in done by means of paper, specie being seldom

used except in the payment of balances, the inconve

niences resulting from this want have been very great-The travelling public, remitters of small sums by mail

the paper currency three qualications:—

Pirst—It must be well secured, so that the people may

guarantee, so that the people everywhere may be able to distinguish it, and the government prove its confidence in

t by taking it in payment of taxes, assessment and other

These requisites have all been provided for it

the bill. The paper currency is to be secured by a deposit, with the government, of United States

stocks, the market value of which shall be equal to the amount of the currency issued. There can be no higher security known to the government,

and its permanent value has heretofore been shown

The government, upon the receipt of such security, is to

certify on the face of the notes for currency that the same are "secured by pledge of United States stocks,"

and is to take them in payment of all taxes, excises and other dues, excepting only for duties upon imports.

the currency except upon the application of a bank, and

and depositing security with the government. It has

been suggested that, as far as the government alone was

interested, the objects which it had to gain could be at-tained in an easier and less expensive manner. The paper

reulation of the country being in reality a loan from the

people without interest, it would be equitable and just that the government should take this loan directly into

its own hands and furnish all the paper circulation, in stead of allowing the benefit of it to private asso

ciations and individuals. But the committee deemed it more wise to attain their proposed ends, if possible, without disturbing existing institutions or habits, or do

ing anything that might injuriously affect private inte, rests. The currency is therefore left to the banks; they are only required to deposit security for it, and to sub-

mit to certain established rules and regulations pre

scribed in the bill in order to insure conformity

management, for the common benefit of the banks themselves and of the public. To many of the banks these requirements will not be difficult of performance, as they already hold stocks of the

in exchange for the restrictions imposed upon them, the banks will enjoy the benefit of a fixed and permanent in

incurrent funds, chiefly experience these inconveni-In order to relieve this want it is necessary to give to

give a clearer understanding of its provisions.

the comprehension of all. Throughout the North the

means of transportation are insufficient to convey to the

bounty, to meet all the demands of other nations. Our stores and warehouses are filled with everything re-quired for convenience or comfort. An army of more than half a million of soldiers is in the field, and a pow-

everything needful for their comfort and our defence

The question we have to consider is, how this armo-

force which has been thus raised and provided shall b

naintain it in the future? There is an abundance of eve

rything requisite for the purpose. The question is

PROCEEDING OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate. Wasseron, Feb. 3, 1862

MATURALIZATION OF POREIGNESS IN THE ABOUT. Mr. Wars, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Chio, instructing members of Congress to use their efforts to secure such amendment of the naturalization laws as will grant naturalization to these of foreign birth who serve during the war. Re-

NATIONAL ARMORY IN OTHIO. Mr. Wans also introduced a resolution for a national

armery in the State of Ohio. Referred. PRONTING DISTENCES OF ORSO.

sise presented a resolution frem the kan source in relation to the frontier defences of Obige MANGLETIONS OF THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE REGARDING THE

Mr. Charpien, (rep.) of Mich., presented resolutions from the Legislature of Michigan reaffirming legalty to the government and hatred of traiters, and asking the government to specifity put down the insurrection, favoring the confiscation of the property of the robeis, and a King that, as slavery is the cause of the war, it be swept from the land.

twept from the land.

HE SALARIES OF CRAFLAINS,

Mr. SCHNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a polition from
the President, processors and stadents of Harvard College, asking Congress not to diminish the number of chaplains in the army or to reduce their salaries.

hins in the army or to remove their search.

The Administration of Cal., presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking the repeal of the revenue laws in regard to the present ware-benson system. Referred.

repeal of the revenue laws in regard to the present ware-housing system. Referred.

Mornary Referred.

Mornary Referred.

Mornary Research and the polition from 1 300 officens of Procklyn, asking that homeopathic surgeous be employed in the army.

Mr. Harser also presented a polition from citizens of New York, asking that Congress take speedy measures to repeal the press in Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Charoner offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of immediately notifying Great Britain that the Reciprocity treaty is not incorporate in the total continuous and that it be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Laid over.

LEVYING NATIONAL PARE.

Mr. Harris also presented resolutions from the Legislature of New York, asking a modification of the law for raising revenue, so that any amount may be raised by any State by any mode of taxation except duties on imports. That each State be allowed to assume the amount of tax and assess for the payment and collect the same according to its own laws and by its own officers. Referred.

The Military Commind in Kansas.

Mr. Pombory. (ren.) of Kansas, offered a resolution

ferred.

Mr. POMERON, (rep.) of Kansas, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War for all orders relative to the force in the military command of Kansas, and whether the same be commanded by General Lane, whether any change has been made in the military orders since Goneral Lane left the Senate to take charge of the force, and whether General Hunter's order (already published) is in accordance with the orders of the War Department-level. Lad over.

and whether benefits of the interest of the in

bution, with an amendment appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of tobacco seed.

Mr. Camille, (Union) of Va., thought the cotton seed would not produce a profitable crop in the North. He moved to postpone the subject until next January.

Mr. Pomeov, (rep.) of Kansas, said that cotton had been raised in Kansas, and he hoped the resolution would pass, as they had no seed there.

Mr. Poacce, (opp.) of Md., was satisfied that cotton could be a profitable crop as forth north as the southern boundary of Maryland. He had some experience in raises cotton.

ing cotton.

Mr. Carlle's motion was rejected and the amendment of the committee adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. As mostricts of corrow.

Mr. As most appropriation to aid in the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the experiment of manufacturing flax as a substitute for cotton. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, (192), of Mass., presented a petition from the merchants of Boston against alteration of the ware-housing system.

the merchants of Boston against alteration of the ware bousing system.

THE GOVERNMENT BANESIES.

Mr. Foon, (rep.) of Vt., called up the resolution di recting the removal of the army bakeries from the Capi tot. Passed.

MILITARY RAILROAD IN RENTUCKY AND TRANSSER.

Mr. JORNSON, (opp.) of Tenn., moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of a military railroad in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Disagreed to. Disagreed to. Disagreed to. Disagreed to. Openics of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cowax, (rep.) of Pa., offered a joint resolution relative to the lake and river defences of Pennsylvania.

Referrand.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1862.

HE ELECTION IN MR. UPTON'S DISTRICT IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Upron, (Union) of Va., offered a resolution that the
Committee on Elections be instructed to summon before them the conductor and one or more commissioners who held the election at Ba'i's Cross Roads on the 23d of May last. He remarked that it would be only fair to him whose sent was involved in this case that this should be

committee had fallen into a grave error.

Mr. Dawns, (rep.) of Mass., replied that this case was submitted in July last. The gentleman (Mr. who gave him an opportunity to submit everything he desired. This session the case had as sumed a new form. Another gentleman was here con testing the seat. They were both given a number of days in which to take testimony, which is usual in such cases. They went on in the manner stated in the report, and what they did is a curiosity. The goutleman (Mr. Upton) took the depositions of these very persons he desired to be summoned before the committee. If the gentleman wanted to procure testimony never taken or printed, that is another thing. If, as he remarked, the committee had fallen into a grave error, and if this was paipuble, it would certainly be made known in the consideration of the operation.

would certainly be made known in the consideration of the question.

Mr. Driano, (rep.) of Mass., adverted to the resolution and thought the request reasonable.

Mr. Mwanr. (Union) of Pa., said Mr. Upton came from a district of disloyal people in Virginia, and hence he appealed to Mr. Dawes' generosity to allow Mr. Upton further time to examine witnesses.

Mr. Dawes replied that the committee were acting in a judicial character. They had heard the testimony of these two men once. They had no objection to hearing them again. The gentleman (Mr. Upton) claimed only tenvotes. The committee were willing to admit that ten persents voted for him at Ball's Cross Roads.

Mr. Urona—But you deny the validity of the votes.

Mr. Drieno—But you deny the validity of the votes.

Mr. Dawes replied that it was for the House to determine whether under the circumstances and the manner in which the votes were cast, it was a legal election. Besides, there was a man waiting outside for the seat who obtained seven times the number of votes cast for Mr. Upton.

Mr. Drianso reminded him (Mr. Dawes) that the gentleman who contexts the seat was not a candidate at the same action.

same election.

Mr. Daws-knew this; but it appeared that a new election could be held in Virginia at any time. He further eppeared the resolution, which subsequently was laid on the table.

THE REPORTED REPUEAL OF ILLINOIS TROOPS TO FIGHT ON THE Mr. LOVEJOY, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following -

Mr. LOYRION, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following—
Whereas, it has been learned in this Bouse that five Illinois regiments did, on icarraing the contents of the report of Secretary Cameron, lay down their arms in token of their refusal to fight for the same: therefore.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Canduct of the War insule into the alleged fact and report the same to Congreas.

Mr. Forke, (opp.) of Ill., desiring to discuss the sub-lect. It went over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. Barker, (rep.) of N. Y., it was resolved that the Committee on Tost Office and Post Roads to requested to inquire into the propriety of establishing by law a system for the free receipt and delivery by postment of all mail matter in cities containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, in conformity with the admirable and conomical Post Office system of the principal cities of Europe.

of 10,000 inhabitants, in conformity with the admirable and economical Post Office system of the principal cities of Furope.

The Brusches or Washington, which amendment to the House bill making an appropriation for completing the defences of Washington, which amendment provides that no volunteers or infilia in any State shall be mastered into service on any ground or condition and confined within the limits of any state and vicinity, and if any volunteers or militia have then been mustered into service they shall be discharged.

A running discussion followed, in which it was maintained on one side that the Home Guard was necessary in Missouri. Kentucky and Maryland, official permission having already been made to that end, and on the other that no troops had a right to ask for special privileges, but all should be placed on the same footing.

Among the speakers was Mr. Bromas, (Union) of Md., who in the course of his remarks, was sorry to say that there was a soccasion element in the border states which was only waiting for an opportunity to more planty manifest its purposes. Although two-thirds of the people of Maryland were prepared to defend the linea, the remainder were ready at any time to make a demonstration. Hence the importance of the Home stand, when the army shall march South, to keep down the center to which he had referred.

Mr. Lo mor said that the object for which Mr. Thomas desired such home tories was to guard the master in his mighteons clutch on the negro. He would not vote a collar for such an infamous, miquitous and devilish purpose. The army was not raised to keep men in bondage, and ar serceching woman to be lashed on the naked back in the accurred thong.

M. Mallows, (Union) of Ky., rising to a question of oriest said—it is sub-coming to denounce an entire class of people in this country. It is unbecoming in the gontleman (Mr. Loveiny) to do so, I arrest him in his remarks and here force been in the page of the master to the sub-coming in the gontleman (Mr. Loveiny) to do so. I arrest h

land to prevent the slaves of Oat State from leaving their masters. He further exclaimed, and said that he (Mr. Thomas), though of limb ed means, had purchased and manumitted eleven had an beings. The House maily disagreed to the above Senate amend-ment, by a vote of 55 of signs 86.

DESATE ON "THE TREASURY NOTE BIL The House then went into Committee of the Whole or the Treasury Note ball.

Mr. Vafennor .nam, (opp.) of Ohio, made a speech on the subject. He opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed V, make the notes a legal tender for all debts ublic at.d private, and thus force a paper currency upon public at A private, and those force a paper currency upon the or unity. He denied utterly the constitutionality of the proposition, but he would not repeat the conclusive as general relievant to the colleague (Mr. Pendicton) upon that point. He capresed it upon groads of sound political economy, general policy and justice. It would derange business corrupt the currency and bring about general confusion in all contracts and confusion. It was unjust to enforce the payment in specie. In effect, one promise to pay made to enforce the payment in specie. In effect, one promise to pay made to pay the promise to pay the promise by the promise to pay and the promise by the promise to take the phone of tax would not give credit to these. Taxation ought to bave gone before, but force, it seemed, was to take the phone of taxation. The notes were payable, but in what gold and silver, and Treagury note. The bill was a forced loan in disguise. None but revolutionary governments or those in a far decline, or in imminent danger of imminent overthrow; and notifing or potentiate, except a usurper, had ever at tempted the bike. It was contrary to the plainest principles of political economy, and if carried out and continued would drive all gold, silver and bank paper out of circulation. He obsected that these notes, declared law full money, were yet made payable, like bonds, at the pleasure of the povernment, the debtor, and also were to be received in the payment of debts already existing, although they were, when contracted, payable in gold and silver. Mr. Vallandigham condemned also the change of the name contemplated by the bill from Treagary notes acts, referring to Treasury notes, public and private, had been passed, but no other name was ever given these except treasury notes. Referring to the bends name to the payable in south of the p the of untry. He denied otherly the constitutionality the proposition, but he would not repeat the conclusive argument of his colleague (Mr. Pendleton) upon that

MR. BOOFER, OF MASSACHUSETS, ON THE NATIONAL PINANCES Mr. Hoores, (rep.) of Mass.—The unusual exigencies of the country require that we should look for other and ment has heretofore been accustomed. We are contend-ing for the maintenance of the government, for the preservation of the Union and for the enforcement of the laws, on which depend the existence as well as the secu rity of property. To insure our success in this contest great and ususual exertions have already been made. An enormous army, a powerful navy, with vast stores of artillery and ammunition, have been created. In providing for the sustenance, comfort and equipment of this army and navy, the government have been obliged to incur expenses far exceeding in magnitude any which have been hitherto known in our history. To continue them in their present state of efficiency large ad the duty of Congress to devise methods by which these sums can be obtained with the least hardsh to the people and the least risk to the credit the government. In considering the means by which this is to be effected, it must be remembered that it is hardly possible for the government to raise money for any ne pose without occasioning some inconvenience to riduals. To oppose necessary measures, therefore, simply pon the ground that it will injuriously affect this class that class of the people is absurd. Parties interested may endeavor to show that the same objects can be ef so far as may be consistent with the attainment of the de sired end; but they should always remember that the end simed at must be attained; that its attainment will require individual sacrifiers in some form, and that it is the part of wisdom, of patriotism and of discretion to submit to such necessary sacrifices cheerfully when called upon and not, by their opposition; attempt to excite popula clamor and weaken public confidence in the givern ment to which they are indebted for the safety of them persons and the security of their possessions. Every step which tends to weaken the public credit has the effect of rendering private property more insecure, be cause it obstructs the government in procuring its neces eary funds in the ordinary way, and may oblige it i resort to the arbitrary modes of forced loans and heavie rates of taxation. At this moment, therefore, when for the time every hope of aid from foreign capital is idle when the country is compelled to look to her own resources for the means with which to maintain her in tegrity and subdue the rebellion, not only does every dictate of patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of umanity call upon the capitalists of the country to rally in defence of the covernment, but the meaner instinc of self-preservation admonishes them to submit to sligh, sacrifices now that they may secure and preserve their property. Three measures have been considered in the ommittee, which are to some extent connected to gether, and form a comerchensive system, by which it is believed, the government will be enabled to pro oure the sums necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, while at the same time the burthen upon capital of the country will be light, the public will be benefitted in some important particulars. The first of these measures is the one now before the House, by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue United States notes, not to exceed ne hundred and fifty million dollars in amount (include ing those authorized by previous laws), of denomina tions not less than five dollars. They are not to bear interest, but are to be issued and received as money ou vertible, at the option of the holder, into six per cent stock of the United States, the principal and interbeing payable either here or abroad; and these notes are to be a legal tender. The second measure consists of a tax bill, which shall, with the tariff on imports, insure an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The third is a national banking law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as security for the bank notes that are circulated as currency. order more fully to understand and more easily to meet any objections which may be urged against the first of these measures, being the one now occupying the atte tion of the House, it will be desirable to notice the other two, which are designed to be more permanent in their haracter, and upon the expected results of which the present heasure is in some degree based. The tax bill is now being perfected in its details. It proposes a moder ate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of neces sary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors

and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, news-

papers and telegraphic messages. From these sources,

aken in connexion with the tariff upon imports, it is confidently expected, after a most careful investigation.

that the government will derive an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty million dollars. The ordinary

expenses of the government do not exceed seventy-five millions, which, being deducted from the estimated reve

nue, will leave an amount sufficient to pay an interest of

six per cent upon a loan of twelve handred and fifty

million dollars, or nearly three hundred million dollars

more than the estimates of the several departments of

the amount of the public debt at the end of another Secal

cear, if the state of affairs should remain in the same do-

nationality." as Mr. Webster called it, is also imparte. ther than before, and what would become a constant drain upon their specie is checked by the consent of the government to receive their notes in satisfaction of its does. Thus are secured all the benefits of the old United ures which aroused opposition. It was affirmed that by its favors, the government enabled that bank to onopolize the business of the country. Here no such system of favoritism exists. It was affirmed that while large portion of the property in the several States wned by foreign stockholders, was invested in that bank and its branches, yet it was unjustly exempted from taxation. Here every State is left at perfect lib crty, so far as this law is concerned, to tax banks within ts limits in whatever manner and to whatever extent it may please. It was affirmed that frequently great in onvenience and sometimes terrible disaster resulted the trade gud commerce of different localities by the mother bank of the United States arbitrarily interfering rith the management of the branches by reducing sud denly their loans, and sometimes withdrawing large amounts of their specie for political effect. Here e bank transacts its own business upon its own capital, and is subject to no demands except those of its own customers and its own business. It will be as if the Bank of the United States had been divided into many parts, and each part endowed with the life motion and similitude of the whole, fevolving in its own orbit, managed by its own Roard of Directors, attending o the business interests of its own locality; and yet to the hills of each will be given as wide a circulation and as fixed a value as were ever given to those of the Bank of the United States in its poimiest days. It is not to be supposed that variation in the rates of exchange will enrely disappear. Specie itself yields to the law of de mand and supply, and fluctuates in value with the con tinual changes of the balance of trade. But this currency vill approach as near uniformity in its value as possible These institutions all originate among the people in their own localities, and are not created by the government The government simply authorize the investment of care tal in the loans, and the use of the bonds representing the loans as the basis of a sound circulation. This measure will, therefore, give to the people that which they most desire-a currency which shall not only purport to b money, but shall actually be money in a broader and more positive sense than are the notes of the Bank of England, high as they are in the estimation of the com-mercial world, for the reason that the entire capital of the Bank of England is vested in its government stocks, paying a very small rate of interest, and upon these stocks are based, therefore, the ultimate security of their bills, which is a divided security, because the depositors of the Hank look to it equally with the billholders; while the plan proposed by the committee contemplates the bypothecation of the stocks of a government with fewer liabilities, paying a larger rate of interest, which are specially piedged for the security of the currency alone. Having thus provided a method by which the ordinary expenses of the government can be paid, and the interest upon its contemplated leans secured beyond reasonable doubt; having also provided a method by which a sound paper currency will be guaranteed to the people, and by which a comparatively clear market will be secured to the government for the negotiation or future leans, the way is now prepared to consider the precise measure pending before the House. The levying of the contemplated tax, the proper manguration of the new banking scheme, and the succe-sful negotiation of a new loan, are matters that will require time. In the meanwhile the Treasury is comparatively empty, and the demands upon the government are numerous and pressing. To enable the government to support itself during this interval of time, and to facilitate the negotia. tion of their leans, the committee have decided to recom mend the issue of government notes. So much has been said and written, and so discordant are the views entermined in regard to money and finance, that many consider the subject an intricate one, that it is unclear for them to attempt to an colair, but gentiemen had not be a arrested in them growth for the conditions have. The tax bill will give to the arrested in them bonds of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United states the changer of the discount of the United States and gerstand without more attention and time than the

o paying those who have supplied and may continue to supply these forces? There are but two ways in which this can be justly and fairly accomplished. taxation: in other words, calling on every man to furnisat once his just proportion of the amount required The other is by loans; that is, by issuing the obligation of the government to pay at some future time, wit such rate of interest as may be agreed upon; thereby allowing our descendants to share some portion of that burden, which is incurred as much for their benefit as for ours. The Committee of Ways and Means recommen loans, with taxation to meet the interest and the ordinary expenses of the government; and the measures they have considered are for that purpose. The people are ready will secure the prompt payment of this interest, and a sinking fund that will provide for the payment of th principal in twenty or thirty years. By joint resolution Congress has pledged itself to meet their wishes in that respect with great unanimity, and the tax bill, as mentioned heretofore, is now being perfected in the commit-tee, and will soon be submitted. It is proposed to issue \$500,000,000 of bonds, payable in twenty years, with interest somi-annually at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon which the committee confidently rely for adequate means to meintain the government and carry on the war until the rebellion is subdued. There would be no difficulty in relying upon these bends alone if the parties who contracted to furnish the necessary supplies, and other creditors of the government, were the partie who are also to receive and hold the bonds that are to be issued. But, unfortunately, these con tractors and others have incurred large debts to banks and capitalists, which they are called upon to pay and have thus far been put to greater inconvenience by the delay of the government in paying them. Hence authority to issue \$150,000,000 United States notes, no bearing interest, and made a legal tender, is to pay these creditors of the United States, and enable them to discharge their debts. In the natural course of trade these States notes will continue to be transferred fro one to another until they come into the hands of the banks and the capitalists, who will not allow them remain long idle in their possession. Money for commer cial purposes can now be obtained for less than five pe cent. Such portion, therefore, of the "United Stat notes" as are not needed for circulation, and cannot l nsed in regular business channels in a way to earn into rest, will be returned sooner or later to the Treasure the rate of six per cent, and payable in twenty years. By this process the exchange is completed, and these bonds of the government will thus be made to furnish the supplies required to carry on the war without th intervention or use by the government of bank paper The propositions of the Committees from Boards of Trade and Banks which recently visited Washington, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and de-clined by him, differed from the theory of this bill so State notes, the banks should be gelied upon to furnish the government bonds must be first disposed of, and the money received for them paid to the contractors. In money market and negotiate their bonds, without restriction as to the rate or term, at a time when the government is discredited by the delay and the difficulies that have occurred in paying contractors and others; taking the netes of suspended banks in payment of these bonds, and, with these bank notes thus ob-tained, pay off the contractors. The obvious effect of such an arrangement would be to put the reins of our national finances in the hands of the banks, leaving them the direction of our path, with little opports for the government to exercise any influence on the subject. Exactly upon what terms the government bonds could be negotiated now, under such circum-stances, no one can say; but last summer, when the banks made their negotiation with the Secretary of the Treasury for \$100,000,000, they at first refused to do anything, because the Secretary was restricted by iaw to taking par for seven per cent bonds, payable in twenty years, and for 7 3-10 Treasury notes, payable n three years. They finally decided, though with reat rejuctance-influenced by patriotic regard for to take \$100,000,000 of the latter, though, at that time, as now, money was not worth for commerposed in this bill to limit the Secretary to par for six per cent bonds, the principal and interest to be payable it specie or its equivalent. It is believed that there can be nothing more secure than these bonds, which thus pecome, as it were, a standard of value in reference t the currency. In the war of 1812 the government paid for its supplies with funds obtained from the banks, in the same manner as proposed in the plan recently sub mitted to the Secretary by those committees. The bonds of the United States were then negotiated in some in stances at twenty per cent less than their par value, and paid for in bank currency of different degroes of depre lation, according to locality, but averaging from twenty to twenty-five per cent discount, as compared with com To render the government financially more independent, it is necessary to make the United States notes a legal ender. It is possible that they would become a pract tender like bank notes, without providing for them to be legal tender. If this were a foreign war there would be no doubt of it; but in this present emergency, when those who are openly or secretly disloyal to the government are found everywhere to suggest obstacles that may embarrass the government, nothing should be emitted hat will add to their efficiency. I am, therefore, in favor of making the notes a legal tender, believing the Secretary of the Treasury, who alone has the power to issue them, can and will use the power with his well known discretion, and that it will assist him in his endea vor to keep the notes at par with coin. We Shall probably be told that England in her great struggle, while specie payments were suspended, never made paper money a egal tender. But in this respect her example should serve us as a warning rather than a guide, because instead of it, she did what was much worse by suspending the laws to enforce the payment of debts in cases where the paper money had been refused as a tender. Various objections of a theoretic nature have been made to the issue of United States notes, as proposed by this bill. Their main features may be summed up in a few words. It is suid that when a government ence assumes the power to issue a currency, the temptation to continue issuing it ra-ther than to resert to the more unpopular method of taxation is so great that it will not cease to issue it until it finds itself in a state of utter bankruptcy. answer to this objection is that the power of the government is limited by the law in this respect to \$150,000, and consequently the government cannot, if t would, yield to any such temptation. It is said that the country already has a supply of paper currency equal to the demand; that if this amount is, therefore, thrust upon it at the present time, the ourrency will depreciate, and prices will be unduly inflated. The answer to this objection is manifold in its nature. In the first place, the objection supposes that the otal amount authorized to be issued by the immediately be thrown upon the market, which is far from probable. On the contrary, it is highly probable that the total amount will never be issued. The Secretary issues it in making payments from time to time, and in the usual course of trade it will come back to the Treasury, either in payment of taxes and other government dues, or in purchasing the government loans; when it can be reissued as the government may require it, so that the amount per manently remaining in the market as a currency will by no means be so large as the objectors suppose. In the econd place, as has already been shown, while this currency can be converted in such a manner as to yield six per cent interest on its par value, it can never greatly de reciate, because the moment the capitalist holding it sees any evidence of its depreciation, he will convert it into the bends bearing interest, giving him a permanent incense. Thus it secures likelf against over-circulation.

the third place, the effection supposes that the supply

f bank raper new in circulation leand will continue to

e equal to the delegand, and hence the danger of the dis-

which will call for an unusual supply? How do they expect to pay the very moderate tax (in their extina-tion) which we propose when the hanks have sus-pended specie payments, and the gold is hoarded by a few speculators in anticipation of future ang-mentation is its value or price? Will they expect the government to receive the tax of \$160,000,000 in specie? If not, can they wish the government to take the notes of any and every banking association in the sountry; or that the government shall discriminate be ween the different private banks, and arb trarry reject one bank bill as bad and accept another as good. If not and the people at large will be unable to pay the tax in com, and the government cannot accept in the bills of private local corporations, then the issue provided for in this bill will not be only useful to the government as re lieving its temporary necessities, but will be essential to the people as a means of supplying them with the currency necessary to pay their taxes. The plan which I have thus sketched in its several branches fills up the outlines of the policy submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in his very able report. Mr. Speaker, the loyal States stand in a more independent position to day than they have ever before occupied. The reports of the Treasury show that they have been small purchasers while the record of the exports tell us that they have sold largely. Where, then, are the abun-dant resources of this country? I answer, air, that they are in our banks, and our warehousee, and our grana ries. Commerce and its attendant trade are paralyzed the timid and disloyal are sending their wealth abreas for security, while the government is offering the only safe and sure opportunities for investments within their reach. Some of the very men who owe their freedom, their standing, their wealth to the development of the principles in defence of which this war is now waged, seem to be hesitating and wavering whether to come to the support of these principles, or abandon them to their threatened destruction. For, sir, disguise it under whatever name you please, this is a war, on the part of the South, inspired by slavery against the free labor of the North and hence the sympathy it receives from those who favor aristocratic institutions. The presperity of the North, like that of England and France, is mainly to be attributed to the skill that it has developed in manufactures, the enterprise that it has dis played in commerce, and the constant investment its accumulated wealth in industrial pursuits of every kind; while the South, from policy has preferred that its labor should be unrkilled and ignerant, suited only to the employments of a peculiar agriculture, keeping itself dependent upon foreign trade for many of the conveniences and luxuries which i has not the ingenuity to produce. It is important in this great struggle to show the superiority of the prin ciples of freedom, of education, of the elevation o mankind, upon which society at the North is based over those of slavery, which does men to hopeless ignorance in order to insure abject obedience. To this r resources of every kind are abundant, both in men and means; and it is only necessary to draw them out in order to be successful. To fail would not be because the nation was so poorly endowed as to be without the means of success, but because it refused to make use of them. Such a result, if it were possible, would not weaken the truth of the great principles of liberty and equality for which we are contending, but would simply demonstrate that we of this generation were faithles in guarding those principles, faithless to ourselves, faithless to our country, faithless to good government throughout the and, since such infidelity is a violation of unquestionable duty, faithless to God. The committee rose and the House adjourned. Bills Passed by Congress.

The following bills passed by Congress have becom aw by the signature of the President :-

No. 82. A bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy.

No. 83. A bill relating to courts martial in the army.

No. 84. A bill to provide for allotment certificates among the volunteer soldiers.

No. 99. A bill providing for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon and Washington Terri-

No. 99. A bill providing for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

No. 107. A bill authorizing an increase in the clerical force of the War and Navy departments.

No. 164. A bill authorizing the Secretary of V ar to appoint one or more Assistant Secretaries.

No. 169. A bill authorizing the President in certain cases to take possession of railroads and telegraphic lines and for other purposes.

No. 149. A bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensioners of the United States. The appropriations specified amount to \$1,450,600.

No. 155. A bill making an appropriation of one million dollars for gunboats on Western rivers.

No. 193. An act extending the provisions of the act authorizing soldiers to send letters through the mails of the United States without prepayment.

No. 219. An act amending the provision of the second section of the act enforcing the attendance of witnesses before committees of either House of Congress.

No. 238. An act to pay the expenses of the special committee of the House of Representatives appointed July, 1861, to ascertain and report in reference to the contracts with any department of the government for provisions, supplies, transportation, &c.

No. 24. An act for the relief of Wm. G. Strong.

JOHN RESOLUTIONS—SINATE

No. 34. Authorizing certain officers of the navy to accept presents offered by the Japanese government.

No. 35. For the payment of the expenses of the joint committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the com-

committee of Congress appointed to inquire icto the duct of the war.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, February 3, 1869.

CLEARED. Ship Arnold Boninger (Prus), Hashagen, Philadelphia—C

uling. Bark Neptune (Br), Cook, Cork and a market-Edmiston Bros.

Bark Diadem, Winchester, Queenstown-Jackson & Nelli,
Bark Mustang, Pennington, Bordeaux-W Salem & Co.
Bark Alice Tainter, Hutton, Matanzas-J Galvan,
Brig Ingeborg (Ham), Handewatt, Rio Janeiro-Funch,
Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Ane Gildert (Br), Cochran, Bermuda-D R Dewolf.
Brig Abeline Dexter (Br), Dexter, St John, NB-H J & C A
Dewolf.

Dewolf, Brig Madeira (Br), Morton, Piuladelphia—Walsh, Carver & Chase. Brig Mecesta, Haynes, Elizabethport—Thompson & Hunter Brig Three Sisters, Peckham, Elizabethport—Thompson

Huster.
Schr Dashaway (Br), Cumminger, Jaconel.—R Thackeray,
Schr C A Farnsworth, Rien, Hermuda.—Smith, Jones & Co.
Schr Achiever (Br), Banks, Halifax.—T James.
Schr W D Pins, Wyatt, Snow Hill.—A C Havens.
Schr A Stowart, Abrams, Deal's Island.—Master.
Schr A Stowart, Abrams, Deal's Island.—Master.
Schr J B Bleecker, Edwards, Phila leghia.—J W McKee.
Schr O Buxton, Williams, Salen.—R W Ropes & Co.
Schr Undine, Baker, Boston.—Baker & Dayton,
Schr Gazelle, Simmons, Bristol.—Master.
Schr T C Seymour, Stannard, New Haven.
ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.
Steamship Stella (Br), Farmer, Havre, Jan 9, via South ampton 11th, with indee and 9 passengers, to Howland & As

Steamship Stella (Br), Farmer, Havre, Jan 9, via South ampton lith, with make and 9 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall.

Ship Matilda (of Scarsport), Nichols, Havre, Dec 20, in ballast, to R P Buck & Co.

Ship Rojand (Brem), Wicke, Rotterdam, 42 days, in ballast, to Leopold Buffer. Ist inst, 60 miles SE of the Highlands, saw a number of bbis lard floating about.

Bark Evadue (Br, of Newcasile), Korr, Newcasile, 76 days, with mode, to Barcinav & Livingston.

Bark Coriolan (Brem), Shengrafe, Bremen, 50 days, with mode and passengers, to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Bark Vecta (Nor), Torgusen, Autwerp, 42 days, in ballast, to order, (See Miscellaneous.)

Bark Julia (Rus), Bjorkman, Malaga, 55 days, with fruit &c. to W Schnidt & Co.

Bark Emily, Ricketson, Palermo, 50 days, with fruit &c. to W Schnidt & Co.

Bark Emily, Ricketson, Palermo, 50 days, with fruit &c. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. For the last 18 days had heavy NE and NW gales; sustained triffing damage.

Brig Scotland (of Hartford), Francis, Ponce, Jan 18, with sugar, to E T Smith, of Hartford, where she is bound. Jan 30, lat 36 30, lon 73 40, spoke brig Mazatian, hence, bound S.

Brig Cyclone (of Westport), McCarty, Matauzas, Jan 21, with sugar &c, to Thompson & Hunter. Jan 26, lat 33 50, lon 78 50, passed a large war steamer steering 88 W.

Brig Advis, Oroutt, Elizabethport for Aspinwall.

Brig A Horis, Oroutt, Elizabethport for Aspinwall.

SSW, 23th, int 35.24, but 74.15, passed a large wer steamer steering SSW, Orault, Elizabethport for Aspinwall. Brig Chas Heath, Crocker, Bangor, 10 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp. Schr Schwader (Port, 2 masts), Purerz, Tarragona, 63 days, with fruit, to J Maurice Smith. Experienced very heavy weather. weather,
Senr Edward Lameyer (of Newburyport), Bayley, Mayaguez, Jan 13, with sugar &c. to S W Lewis & Co. Jan 27, int
56 20, ion 72 14, passed brig Prestissimo, of Baltumore, steer-

ng SE. Schr E R Nickerson, Nickerson, Fortune Bay, NF, with Schr E R Nickerson, Nickerson, Foriume Bay, NF, with fish, to master.

Schr Franklin, Small, Cow Bay, CB, 14 days, with coal, to J Boynton & Son.

Schr Harvest Queen (Br), Grimes, Cornwallis, 21 days, with potatoes, to P I Nevina & Son.

Schr John, ——, Machina, 12 days.

Steamer Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia.

Steamer Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia.
BELOW.
Ship Lord Brougham, from Hamburg.
Bris Neptun, from Bremen.
Bris Fortuna—By pido toat Waterbury.
Bris King Brothers, from Port au Frince.—All by pilot beat Gw Blunt, No II.
Bark Harvey, from Antwerp, 40 days.

Bark Harvey, from Antivery, & days.

SailED.

Stemmship Atlantic, Port Royal, SC,
2d—Stemmship Pathapseo, Locust Point; ships Collivator,
and Yorkshire, Liverpool; Garnet, Boston; barks Gladioia,
Hong Kong; Golden Era, London; W. B. Doen (Br), New
Boss: Emily & Jessic (Br), Havanas; R. A. Allen, Portland;
brigs Maurelo (Dutch), Curaesa; Ceylon (Br), Hurmaco;
H. C. Brooks, Kingsten, Jai; Cro. 18, Havana; schra H. B. Squires,
Mayagnez; Ocean Bird, Arroyo,
Wind during the day NE, with smow in PM.

Miscellancous.

Miscellancous.

Be Schr Curassow-Capt Torqueen, of Norwegian back Vesta, from An werp, reports—Jan 25, lat 28 35, on 67 19, fell in with its edit Curason, Cant Davidson, hence for Martinger, in a stoking condition. Took off the captain and crew, of in artiable, and oreign them to this part. Cart Davidson, reports—Salt from New York Jan 24 for Martinger, with a mixed of bert, flour and smooks, and on the 27th, at 7 PM, at 28 25 but of 48, and a heavy Nw gare, with heavy see, and level to make a conject of manual at 4 AM or the 28th at 8 and 18 and 18

found the leak was gaining, and concluded to so Jan 28, at noon, the Norwegian bark Vesta, Capt

about \$1500.

Sury Kingrishes. Tay, from Ship Island for Bosion, went ashor on Peaked Hill Bars at midnight let fost, in a thick sales storen. She was boarded at low water same night by E S Smith, Underwriter's Agant, who used every effort to get her off, but without effect. At high water 2d it began blowing leavy from NNW, and as the ship lay broadsine on abour aged her one-hor over the har and struck on the beach, where she now lies with three feet of water in the hold. Two etennings, with sleam pump, &c, left Boston for her assistance in light of 2d.

ance night of 24.

Bu Bang Mary Luz, at Shanghae, took fire white leading for New York, and was sentified. She had about 509 tons to an board. About 100 plags were got out of the hold, completely saturated. At high tide only a portion of the rail was to be seen, but at low tide the decks were dry. She was again allout Nov 15 discharging the damaged on 30.

Bu Bank Duchess, hence for Cork with 19,022 but wheat, be one reported abandoned, was built at Sunderhand in 1855, halled from North Shelds, 310 tons, and rated A1/4.

But Union Stats, from Havana for New York, before reported weeked 13th uit, had a carpo of 820 bores sugar. She struck on a sunken rock about 8 miles 88E of Double Headed Shoak, Vineyard Sound.

A large fore and aft selv went ashore Jan 29 off Falmonth, on Broad Shoak, Vineyard Sound.

on Broad Shoal, Vineyard Sound,
Hotses' Hotte, Jan 30—Brig Morning Light (of Bath, Me),
Blair, from Havana wite sugar, put in here yesterday with
loss of foresail, main topgaliant suysail, sying jib, foremast
sprang, and leaking about 106 stokes per hour. Will procure new foremast and foresail and proceed.
Schr Kuma Amelia, Harding, from Fhiladelphia of and for
Bostom, is also in port, Reports having touched on L'Hommedica Shoal, but got off after discharging part of cargo. She
will proceed.

medien Shodi, but got off after discharging part of eargo. She will preceed.

Bergarda, Jan 18.—The following vessels are now at Bergmund in distress—American—Ship Devonshire, waiting orders. Berg Exabeth Leavitt has completed repairs, soid a self-ship for the state of the stat

writers.)

Galway, Jan 15—The John (Norw brig), from New York
with gran, has not into Ballinakill Bay in distress, with te-s
of stern chains, sails, &c.

Pourssouru, Jan 17—Put in, the Kalos, Vaughan, from
New York for Aniwerp, with steering gear out of order and

other damage.

Lasgr Cango—Ship John Sidney, for Beifast, Ireiand, left Philadelphia Ist inst in tow of City fee Boat. Her careo consists of 656 bbts floor, 5842 bashels wheat in bolk, 63,1 so corn in bulk, 2002 do grain in buss, 157 bags cloverseed, 2,9 boxes bace, 200 cks lard, 114 do tailow, 3 boxes (ca and 13 bb)s apples. Capt Thompson and crow, late of bark Mongol, of Boston, which was totally lost near the Amoor River, have are you at Shanchas.

Schr Armadille, built in 1832, 104 tons, has been porthased by parties in Portland for \$120). Capi Lincoln, of bark E Danbar, NB, reports her at Ment-tics Nov I3, ready to sail next day on a crubs, and seme to April or May. Also reports ship Plover, Perk'ns, NB to a seruise same day.

Brig Blackfish, Faircuid, hence for Malaga, Jan 12, lat of 17, ice 63 39.

Brig Blackfish, Faircuid, hence for Malaga, Jan 12, lat of 17, ice 63 39.

Brig R Hasking for St Thomas, Jan 16, lat 23 42, lon 59 30.

Brig R H Hasking, from Boston for Port au Prince, Jan 15, lat 29 55, hon 65 39.

Brig C H Kannedy, Winslow, from Malanzas for Boston, Jan 19, lat 28, lon 71 30.

Schr Panny Pern, from Cardenas for Boston, was seen Jan 28, lat 31, lon 78.

Fourtage Power.

Schr Panny Pern, from Cardenas for Boston, was seen Jan28, lat 31, loa 79.

Foreign Ports.

Anywerp, Jan 16-h port ships Rashard Robinson, I eng, for NYork soon; Sheridan, Russ-li, for do Jan Ir; Alboni, Hoyer, for do first week in Feb; Juhn Ahlers (Olden), Schweichel, for do last of January; bark Columbus, Hrem), Geerdes, for do soon. Olden ship Fanny Kirchner, Lange, to arrive, is up for NYork, to sail Feb 30.

Anor, Nov 12-Sid Br ship Manssield, Netherweight, New York.

Aux Cayrs, Jan 4-In port brig J West, Hardison, for Boston; schr Brontes, Morton, from Boston, disg.

Batavia, Nov 28-In port barks agnes, King, for Melboune at 23, or if to Sycney, NSW, 13-5, to finish leg at Cheribon; Roestte, Pierce, from Manila for Sydney, repg.

Constantinople, Dec 31-Sid W B Beebe, trawford, Falmouth, E.

Constantinoper, Dec 31—30 W B Beebe, Crawired, Falmouth, E.
Calcutta, Dec 9—In ships Sarah Newman, Cobb, for Boston, idg: Fleetwing, for do, eld; Haversham Br., for Boston, idg: Fleetwing, for do, eld; Haversham Br., for Boston, idg: Fleetwing, for a gort in America at 24 15 per 10a of 51 cubic feet, has full cargo of gunny cloth engaged; Gowper, Sevenas, Mameitac, Porter and J N Cushing, Swap, for bondon, Idg; Gramite, State, Jacobs, for do or n port in America, Idg; Kenniore, Graves, for Madras, do, Feerless, Hing, for Maulmain, ready, to load for Liverpool at 23 17 6, or Landons at 24 26; Mogul, Speener, for Hombay, borse Falansa, Spring, for Nyork, has 100 tons salpetire engaged at 24, 18, 114, Knools, Bl. for India, and \$12 for light measurement, Margaret Jane, Russel, time. Ship Indian, Avorill, expected from Kurrasche, before reported charter d for Lendon at 43 10, had been rechartered for same port at 23. Slips Chas Hill, Small, from Colombo, and Fanny McHenry, Smith, from Bombay, both expected, had been chartered to load for London at 23 16.

CHENTUROS, Jan 11—In port barks M B Steison, Jordan, from Havana, arr Hill; Lyssall, er, Glover, for Boston soo i; Clenfuegos, Cole, from Aspinwal, wag; Brothers, Mariner, for NYork, disg; brigs Chatham, Singson, for B-80m few days, Natad, Richardgon, for New York idg; Lock London & Kolley, Carlot, Smith, From Boston, Nantasket, Dahbar, from St. Thomas, wag cargo; Reladeer, wig; San Antonio, Snow, do, Girmatara, Jan 16—No Am vessel in yort, Wind W, Jacken, Jana — In port brig Stalight, Cook, from Machias arr 5th; sehr Ocean Bird, Powers, for Boston 3 days.

Jerkents, Jan 11—In port brig Stalight, Cook, from Machias arr 5th; sehr Ocean Bird, Powers, for Boston 3 days.

Jackel, Jan 8-In port schr Kate Sargent, Brown, for BosJerkents, Jan 11-In port brig Starlight, Cook, from Machias arr bit, schr Geen Bird, Powers, for Hoston 3 days.
Laverdoot, Jan 16-Adv, Nova Scotian (s), for Portland
23d; Edinburg (s), for Novik 22d; Am Union, Hubbard, for
do Mth; Col Adan s, Mills, for do with despatch; Judah Towon, Hanscom, for Philadelphia 21st; Tus arora, Duni vy, for
do Feb 12.
Losdon, Jan 16-Arr Champion, Munday, Boston,
Masinourske, Nov 10-In port ship Starlight, Howes, from
Puget Sound, to proceed to Adelaide to discharge cargo.
Messina, Jan 11-In port barks Modeina, Rydor, for Boston; Daniel, Staples, and Laroy, Coleman, supposed for dogAmy, Hammond, for Philadelphia; Fanny Hammiton, Plummer, and Daniel Webster, Rydor, unc; origs Ellen Bernard,
Howes, supposed for Nyork; Englet, Terry, unc; schr S G
Evans, Hammond, do. Sld 9th, barks Howland, Politon,
Boston; Winenah, Gallison, Philadelphia; 10th, Yong Tork,
Harding, Boston; 11th, brig Andrew Peters, Walls, Philadelphia.

Masshelles, July 17-In part schr R B Howlett, Sumner,

Masshelles, July 17-In part schr R B Howlett, Sumner,

phia.

MARSEILLES, July 17—In part schr R B Howlett, Samner, chariered for Bosion or NYork.

MONTEGO BAY, Ja, no date—in port schr E G Knight, from NYork, diegd, for Trinidad Feb 3 to load for NYork.

MATAGUEZ, Jan 18 (not 19)—in port briga Neuvitas, Wright, for New York, wig cargo; Echo, for do, dieg; schra Allee Mowe, for Baltimore 16g, S days; Miranda, Ward, wig cargo; ketch Commerce, Barnes, for Philadelphia idg. Sch 16th, schr Josephine B Small, Pones to load for NYork.

MATANZAS, Jen 21—In port brig Tornado, for New York 2 days. dava.

Ngwcastir, B. Jan 11—In port brig New Era (of Providence), Walker, from Girgenti, arr 10th, with loss of choin and ancher in the Downs. Had been chartered to lond for Carrienas. Naga-aki, Nov 11-In port bark C E Tilton, Briard, for

NAGASARI, Nov II—In port bark C E Tilton, Briard, for Hong Kong.

Patherso, Jan 9—In port barks Elfa, Howes, from Marseilles; Josic Nicholas, Nicholas New Light, Reynolds, Sampidister, Patherson, Florence, Toye; Warren Halledt, Hallett, and E Foster, Foster, unc) big forest King, Perry, do: Schr Wess, Dennia, Rogers, do: Siz 23d, bark Waethand, Peacock, NY64, 22d, schr Faesport, Hetton, do; 26 h, bark Abna, Davis, do: brig M F Rich, 13t, Sestion, do; 26 h, bark Abna, Davis, do: brig M F Rich, 13t, Sestion, Transawauco, Bee 22—In port birg Margaret, Bing, from Niork, for Rich Hall, 13th John Benson, for New York 9-Cockal D Williams, for do 12, ldg.

Hornander, Jan Hallen, John Benson, for New York 8-Cockal D Williams, for do 12, ldg.

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Hornander, Jan Hallen, Den Benson, for New York 8-Cockal D Williams, for do 12, ldg.

Hornander, Jan Helm port bark Jupiter (Dan), Rickmers, for Nyork; schrs Sirene (Dutch), Schroot, for Boston; S R Allen, Baker, for Nyork

R Allen, Baker, for Nyork

R Allen, Baker, for Nork

Boston Jan 16—In port barks Weikin, Bianchard, and Edwin, Nugent, to load for Eur-pe; Nazaszene, Peters, for Boston July, brigs Demara, a, Canningham, for do do; Mary Alvina, Coombe; Condor, Allen, and Sarah Peters, Gibert, for Nyork do; senr M S-wall, Merrill (Capt I carroy having returned home), for Boston nearly loaded.

Switzensa, Jan 7—In port barks Stamboul, Sampson, for Boston, Sritzensa, Dec 21—In port ship Long(ellow, Moody, from Sritzensa, Dec 21—In port ship Long(ellow, Moody, from Sritzensa, Peter 1-In port ship Long(ellow, Mood

Boston; Sherwood, Hanson, une; schr Stephen Dutenu, for Boston.

St Hikkens, Dec 21—In port ship Longfellow, Moody, from: Calcutta, for London same day.

Passed by Dec 30, ship Hussar, Howland, from Batavia Oct.

7 for Holland.

TENYSKIN, Nov 18—In port barks Fruiter, Webster, from

27 for Holland.
TERYSEN, Nov 18-Ju port barks Pruiter, Webster, from Shanghae, arr 1st; Dom Pedro II, Lewis, from do, arr 1st; brig Nankin, Peterson, from do, arr 6st 29.

Sportsman, barks James Annew, Katharine, org. Barbe Jackson.
5d-Arr (by tel) barks W A Banks, London; C B Hamil-ton, Matanzas; Robert, Havre; brig Lauvillin, Cape Hayten, Shir Kingisher remains ashore at Provin ctown. BRISTOL, Jan 31—Sud sloop Wn H Bowen, Bretherton, NYork. EASTPORT, Jan 25-Cld brig George Downes, Paino, Bar-FALL RIVER, Feb 1-Arr schr Wm E Bird, Avery, Ellen bethport.
HIGHLAND LIGHT, Feb I, sunrise—Passing io, barks-Elias Pike, from Cardenas; Medora, from ———.

Passing in, brig Laurillia, from Cape Hayden. NEW BEDFORD, Feb 1—Cld ship Richard Mitchell, Allen, Monitorideo and Buenos Ayres.

NEW BURTPORT, Jan 31—Arr schus Henry Castoff, Slardner, New York for Fall River; Empire. Carr, do for Fronklence; Stopy W Henry Robbins, Providence; Or News.

Fee 1—Arr schus F C Shomons, Naron; B S Wri, ht, Bown; B Geo H Fogs, Prince, and N A D Sendder. Newcoult, Beston for Ogs, Prince, and N A D Sendder. Newcoult, Beston for Ogs, Prince, and N A D Sendder. Newcoult, Beston for Ogs, Prince, and N A D Sendder. Newcoult, Beston for Ogs, Prince, and N A D Sendder. Newcoult, Beston for Ogs, Prince, State Henricita, Moscram, Boxon for Go. 2d—No arrivals. Sid the arrivals of the 1st, except schess Henricit, and Mora.

NEW LONDON, Feb 1—Arr steamer Argo, Davidson, Borton for Fortiess Minitore via N Nork.

PHILADEL/PHIA, Feb 1a 2—Arr stramers Saxon, Matthews, Boston; M Sanford, Sanford, New York, brig Mary E Thompson, Havener, Ringston, da; others R Gidhlan, Smith, Montego Boy. Juo R Plater. Townsend; D Townston, Townsend; Py, Henderson, G W Hynon, Scoth, and Only Dangliter, Falkenburg, Key West, Free Reed, McCaimon, and Norn Sawyer, Trace, Portland. Cid bars Hemilton, Jarroan, Havana; solar R W Dillom, Marts, Key West.

LEWES, Feb 1—Tee sulp franquebur, from Honfleur for evders; schr Fanne, iron Havana, with a brig and several schrig are at the Breakwater.

PGRTLAND, Jan M—Arr schr Flying Fish, Benard, Vormeo Biyer. Cid big Teenton, Club, Physical Schrift, Schr Frank Husth, Williams, do. Slabara E to cord; brigs P Larrabee, PROVIDENCE, Foh 1—Arrivolature Febou, Williams, New York; senter Charles, Lewes, Keyer, Sanner Georgie, Kenney, Nyork, Sld schr Frank Lessen, Teen Control, Jan San, Parkson, Charles, McLanger, Falkson, Falkson, Fankson, San Harabee, McCarles, Reamer Georgie, Kenney, Nyork, Sld schr Frank Lessen, Falkson, Jan San Fel Kanney, Nyork, Sld schr Frank Lessen, Falkson, Jan San Fel Kanney, Nyork, Sld schr Frank Lessen, Teen Scholl, Jan San Fel Kanney, Nyork, Sld schr Frank Lessen, Teen Scholl, Jan San Fel Kanney, Nyork, Sld schr Frank Lessen, Teen Scholl, Jan San Fel Kanney, ontevideo and Buenos Ayres. NEWBURYPORT, Jan 31-Sid schr Angelia. Lee, Barba-

2d-Arr steamer Osprås, Kenney, Nyork, Skil schr Frank Lucies, Teyore, Veronies, Va SAN FILANCI STO, Jan 18.—Arr steamer Somers, Panamag ships Persona, Januara and theory Lore, Barstow, Hong Kongt harr, Da. 18. Arren River and a veryoff two animals. SALLM, Jan 31.—Skil bark Dorch's et, Cloutnasa, Aren.